FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 OCTOBER 1985

**Executions of U.S. Diplomat, Israeli Couple**

Islamic Jihad claimed in a communique reported by AFP that it executed U.S. diplomat William Buckley in retaliation for the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The communique was accompanied by a photo of Buckley, a U.S. Embassy official in Lebanon who had been earlier kidnapped in West Beirut. The Israeli air raid came at a time when Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak were "on their knees running out of breath trying to get reconciliation that neither America nor Israel wants," the statement said.

In another development, a caller claiming to represent Force 17 told AFP 4 October that his organization murdered a young Israeli couple the day after the Israeli bombing raid.

**Further Reaction to Israeli Raid**

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a telegram to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi expressing "shock" over Italy's decision to cancel a visit to Rome by Israel's tourism minister because of the raid on Tunis, Jerusalem radio announced.

As for Jordanian-Israeli relations following the raid, Peres welcomed King Husayn's reported remarks to U.S. congressmen that there is no longer a state of belligerency between Jordan and Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. The prime minister added, however, that officially Jordan is still in a state of war with Israel and Husayn should make his declaration "publicly" and "clearly."

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak emphasized in remarks reported by MENA that the peace process should continue despite the Israeli attack. He said he will announce "at the proper time" any steps Egypt might take against Israel in addition to suspending the Tabah talks.

**Lebanon**

While the fate of three Soviet hostages remained unknown, about 60 dependents of Soviet diplomats left Beirut for Damascus 4 October in several vehicles, AFP reported. Progressive Socialist Party gunmen escorted the group, which will fly back to the Soviet Union, the agency noted.

Militia leaders signed a peace accord 3 October ending the fighting in Tripoli and a cease-fire was due to take effect at midnight, Damascus television reported. The agreement followed a meeting reported on television between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban in Damascus. The nine-point accord broadcast by Damascus television called for the militias to hand over all heavy weapons to Syrian forces. Personal weapons, revolvers, or rifles will be collected in the warehouse of every organization provided that they are subjected to the surveillance of a security operations unit headed by the commander of the Syrian forces in the north. The security operations unit will be responsible for all security operations in the city. The agreement also called for the formation of a coordination committee headed by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami which will work to restore a normal situation in Tripoli and achieve cooperation among all factions. Despite the announced cease-fire, Beirut radio reported that clashes were "raging" along the combat lines in Tripoli 4 October.

**Iran-Iraq War**

Iraqi forces killed over 250 Iranian troops during a 2 October Iranian offensive in the northern sector, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. In another development, the Iranian Navy released a Danish cargo ship intercepted 22 September after 650 tons of "strategic goods" destined for Iraq were confiscated, IRNA announced. As for Iranian oil exports, Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in remarks reported by Tehran radio that Iran plans to further diversify its export resources "to make us almost invulnerable." If the Persian Gulf becomes unsafe for Iran, it will become unsafe for other nations, he warned.

**Tunisia-Egypt**

Rapprochement between Tunisia and Egypt has begun because both are being subjected to Libyan "aggressions," Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in remarks to the Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* cited by KUNA.

**Bahrain-USSR**

Gulf sources told the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Bahrain plans to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, adding that "encouraging and positive" consultations recently took place between the two countries.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

**South Asia**

*Vol VIII No 193* *4 October 1985*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**AFGHANISTAN**

Karmal Receives Soviet Writers' Delegation ..... C 1
Control Commission's Measures Against Antiparty Group ..... C 1

**INDIA**

Gandhi Orders Military Vigilance on Pakistan Border ..... E 1
Further Details *[AFP]* ..... E 1
Army Experts Defuse Bombs Near Punjab Hindu Temple *[AFP]* ..... E 2
Palestinian Students Rally Outside U.S. Embassy ..... E 2
Poisonous Gas Leak Creates Panic in Ahmedabad ..... E 2
Bhagat Meets Pakistani Counterpart in New York ..... E 2
Meets With PRC Counterpart ..... E 2
Statement Issued on S. African Raid on Angola ..... E 2
Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Meets Tamil Groups ..... E 2

**PAKISTAN**

Junejo's PRC Visit Postponed; New Date Not Fixed ..... F 1
Justice Minister: No Martial Law Orders To Be Issued ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Meets Indian Counterpart in New York ..... F 1
Soviet Envoy Calls on Prime Minister 2 Oct ..... F 1
Aviation Official Comments on USSR Assistance Offer ..... F 1
*[PAKISTAN TIMES 29 Sep]*
Afghan Mujahidin Besiege Khowst Cantonment ..... F 2

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

**BANGLADESH**

Opposition Alliance Rejects 'Indoor Politics' *[SANGBAD 1 Oct]* ..... G 1

**SRI LANKA**

Tamil Leader Reported Killed in Batticaloa *[Delhi]* ..... G 1

**IRAN**

Danish Ship Released; Goods for Iraq Confiscated ..... I 1
IRNA Reports 'Islamic Activists' Arrested in Egypt ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker: Oil Exports Via Gulf To Continue ..... I 1
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Interviewed on Iraq War ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayer Sermon ..... I 2
Further Details ..... I 3
Spokesman Warns Against 'Interference' in Gulf ..... I 3
Commentary Asks How 'Arafat Will Reply to Tunis ..... I 3
Tehran Comments on Renewed Fighting in Tripoli ..... I 4
Lebanon's Sha'ban Appreciates Iran Efforts in Tripoli ..... I 4
Further Reportage on Velayati's UN Activities ..... I 4
Confers With Secretary General, Others ..... I 4
Meets With Malaysian Counterpart ..... I 4

Deputy Foreign Minister To Tour UAE, Bahrain, Qatar ..... I 5
Tehran on USSR's Rapprochement with GCC Countries ..... I 5
Meeting of OPEC Ministerial Committee Detailed ..... I 5
Iraq Requests Increase in Quota ..... I 6
Kuwait Expels 42 Iranian Workers ..... I 7
IRNA Reports Repatriation of Iraqi POW's ..... I 7
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 7
10 Iraqi Casualties ..... I 7
Iraq Continues To Shell Cities ..... I 7
Najat-e Iran Claims Relations With PRC, Japan Cool ..... I 7

**Karmal Receives Soviet Writers' Delegation**
*LD030933 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Kabul, October 2, BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, received the writers' delegation of the Soviet Union. Speaking about the distinguished writers of the Soviet Union and their prominent works, Babrak Karmal said that he had studied a great many works of the Soviet writers, become fully acquainted with their life and society and do not feel themselves alien with their works. [sentence as received]

Touching on the method of work followed by the party and state of the DRA concerning the science and culture, Babrak Karmal said that the young Afghan writers take the utmost advantage of the scientific and enriched experience of the Soviet Union's writers. The Afghan and Soviet writers, he added, should reflect the Afghan-Soviet fraternal relations all over the world since their friendship has come out successful of the test of the history.

Thanking Babrak Karmal for receiving the delegation, Yuriy Verchenko, head of the delegation and secretary of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union, said that the Soviet writers have been pursuing all the developments and phenomenas which are taking place in Afghanistan. The events in the DRA have drawn the attention of millions of the Soviet citizens as well as those of the world.

Yuriy Verchenko said that the delegation have had talks with the Afghan writers and found out that the April Revolution had left good impacts on their souls and conscience. They exchanged literary works of their countries as well.

**Control Commission's Measures Against Antiparty Group**
*LD031753 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Announcement by PDPA Central Committee Party Control Commission]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council chaired a meeting of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat some time ago during which a report compiled by the Central Committee Party Control Commission concerning the activity of a secret antiparty group and the unsatisfactory activity of the Sarandoy [People's Militia] of Logar Province, was discussed.

The Central Committee Secretariat revealed that an antiparty group, headed by Gholam Hoseyn, deputy head of the Criminal Department; 'Abdorrashid 'Azizi, commander of the Sarandoy; Mohammad Qasem, head of the Security Department; Gol Hazrat, commander of Company No 1; Sher Dad Waziri, deputy head of the Political Department; 'Abdol Satar, the secretary of the DYOA Operational Battalion; and 'Abdol Mohammad, provincial secretary of the DYOA in Logar Province, is engaged in subversive activities. This group has acted against party unity, internationalist unity, and against friendship with the people of friendly countries; it has spread seditious rumors, broken the law and undermined the people's beliefs and traditions. They have consciously trodden the path of crime and their activity does not accord with their party membership. As a result of their antiparty activity and their illegal actions, not only have the decisions of party and state concerning the involvement of the masses and maintaining the people's needs not been realized as they should, but the prestige of the party and state has been damaged.

After hearing the explanation by Comrades Mohammad 'Aslam, the provincial party committee secretary, 'Abdol Ghafur Basim, governor of Logar, and 'Abdorrashid 'Azizi [Sarandoy commander of Logar], the Central Committee Secretariat approved the following:

1. 'Abdorrashid 'Azizi, the Sarandoy commander of Logar who, by active participation in the antiparty group and unhealthy leadership of the Sarandoy, has damaged the unity of the Logar party organizations and the struggle against counterrevolution, should be expelled from the ranks of the PDPA;

2. The DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs is dutybound to remove the members of the antiparty group from their offices and hand them over to the Special Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office so that the charges leveled against them will be assessed according to the revolutionary laws as soon as possible;

3. The PDPA Central Committee Party Control Commission should assess the membership of the aforementioned persons in the ranks of the PDPA;

4. The Executive Bureau of the Logar Province Party Committee should decide without delay on the removal of the DYOA secretary from his duty and membership of the provincial committee, and report its decision to the Central Committee Party Control Commission;

5. Comrade Mohammad 'Aslam, secretary of the provincial party committee, because of lack of political consciousness, evidence of illegality, and failure to take measures against the activity of the antiparty group, should be warned and registered in his registration card, and removed from his office; and

6. Comrade 'Abdol Ghafur Basim, the governor of Logar, should be warned because of his weak stand in the struggle against the antiparty group, for failing to use his authority to consolidate discipline and restore order in the Sarandoy of Logar Province.

The PDPA Central Committee Secretariat also adopted a series of specific and practical measures to fight subversive activity and factionalism throughout the party and to strengthen the Logar Province party organizations.

## Gandhi Orders Military Vigilance on Pakistan Border

*BK031629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] The prime minister has expressed concern at the deteriorating security environment in India's neighborhood. Addressing the Army commanders in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said Pakistan appears to be intent in going ahead with its nuclear option.

Infiltration into Punjab and Rajasthan has been continuing for some time, and there have also been efforts to revive the Kashmir issue. He asked the Army to be alert and vigilant so that the country is not taken by surprise.

Briefly touching on the international situation, the prime minister said that the visit of the king of Nepal has been fruitful and he was also satisfied with his visit to Bhutan.

Referring to Sri Lanka, he expressed the hope that present efforts of bringing the two sides together would lead to lasting peace.

Reviewing the national scene, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the law and order situation in Punjab is fast returning to normal. The situation in other parts of the country is also showing encouraging signs. He was hopeful that there would be less need than in the past to call in the Army to assist civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

The prime minister stressed the importance of modernizing Armed Forces to make them more combat effective. He wanted the defense research and development organization to offer to the Armed Forces modern equipment utilizing the latest technology and continually upgrading the quality and performance of the weapon system.

Mr Gandhi also asked the Army commanders to promote the spirit of adventure among the jawans [soldiers] and officers and develop their professional skills and camaraderie.

He said training should be further improved so that the minds of the Armed Forces men are modernized, enabling them to handle sophisticated equipment. They should maintain their elan and have pride in their profession. The Army personnel should in no way be affected by domestic worries.

Special attention should be paid to their welfare and they should be free of anxiety so that they devote undivided attention to defending the borders.

The Army chief, General Vidya, who welcomed the prime minister at the inauguratioin of the Army commanders conference, said the Army is combat ready. Its morale and training remained at the high level.

He emphasized that in view of the capabilities of India's possible adversaries, the Army needs to be equipped with modern weapons and communication system.

The ministers of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh, and Mr Sikh Ram were among those who attended the inaugural session of the conference along with senior officials. The 4-day conference is held biennially.

### Further Details

*HK040825 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[By Jean-Francois Leven]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Oct 4 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has ordered Indian forces to boost their vigilance amid reports of Pakistan progressing with work on an atom bomb and of frequent exchanges of fire in a disputed glacier region.

Opening a meeting of Armed Forces commanders here yesterday, Mr. Gandhi expressed concern at what he called a deterioration in India's external security. He said that Pakistan "appeared to be intent on going ahead with the exercise of its nuclear option."

Mr. Gandhi also alleged that infiltration from Pakistan into northern India had been "continuing for some time" and called on the forces to be alert and vigilant to ensure that India was not taken by surprise.

The prime minister's warning came amid frequent official reports of exchanges of fire between India and Pakistan in the Siachin Glacier in the north of India's Jammu and Kashmir State. In the latest incident, which took place in mid-September, two Pakistani soldiers were killed but there were no casualties on the Indian side, an Indian security forces spokesman said.

Bordering China and Pakistan, the glacier has been in dispute since a 1971 armistice between New Delhi and Islamabad, and military sources here said the remote tract had been the scene of sporadic, mostly brief incidents between the two countries' armies since then.

New Delhi has warned several times over the past few months that India could not simply stand by and do nothing if Pakistan were to acquire a nuclear weapon. Mr. Gandhi told a news conference in early July the country would "have to react in some manner."

India exploded what was called a nuclear device in 1974 and has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. It has, however, formally renounced the possession of any nuclear weapons.

But observers said Mr. Gandhi's recent warnings, coupled with the fact that India put into commission in August a reactor capable of manufacturing the plutonium needed for nuclear bombs, indicated that New Delhi could change its mind any moment.

India's concern at these latest developments in relations with Pakistan was reflected in a September 24 cabinet reshuffle when Mr. Gandhi himself took over the defence portfolio. He also appointed two of his closest aides, Arun Singh and Arun Nehru as secretary of state for defence and secretary of state for internal security.

### Army Experts Defuse Bombs Near Punjab Hindu Temple

*HK031455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 3 (AFP) — Suspected Sikh militants made an abortive bid to blow up a Hindu temple in Punjab today, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency said. During a search in Gurdaspur Town, security forces recovered two time bombs, one planted outside Gole Mata temple and the other in the Kotli Nangal area. Army experts defused both bombs. No immediate arrest was reported. A bomb blast destroyed a car belonging to a local shopkeeper in the Sikh holy town of Amritsar in Punjab late yesterday, but no one was hurt. PTI said a total of 30 bombs were recovered by security forces from various areas in Gurdaspur district in the past week.

### Palestinian Students Rally Outside U.S. Embassy

*BK031419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] In New Delhi, three top Arab leaders have condemned the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, they alleged that Israel could not have attacked the PLO headquarters in Tunis without the support of the United States. Some Palestinian students studying in India also demonstrated outside the American Embassy in New Delhi for about an hour today.

### Poisonous Gas Leak Creates Panic in Ahmedabad

*BK040326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] In Ahmedabad, leakage of poisonous gas from a drug manufacturing plant created panic among the residents of the industrial area of Amrahiwadi last night.

### Bhagat Meets Pakistani Counterpart in New York

*BK040318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, met his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in New York yesterday and discussed bilateral matters and normalization of relations between the two countries. They also discussed the forthcoming meetings of Indo-Pak joint commission in Islamabad and the South Asian Regional Cooperation in Dhaka.

Mr Bhagat met the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian. Both the leaders hoped that the bilateral talks to be held next month would help in resolving the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.

### Meets With PRC Counterpart

*BK040859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, met his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xueqian, in New York. The forthcoming official-level talks between the two countries in New Delhi came up for discussion. Mr Bhagat expressed the hope that some progress would be made at the talks which will cover for the first time the boundary question substantively.

Mr Wu said that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang is looking forward to meeting Mr Rajiv Gandhi when both will be in New York for the 40th commemorative UN General Assembly session. The Chinese foreign minister told Mr Bhagat that his government wants to rebuild the sort of friendship that existed between India and China during the days of Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai [good friendly relations existing between India and China before 1962 war]. Mr Bhagat reciprocated saying that India, too, wants closer relationship with Beijing.

### Statement Issued on S. African Raid on Angola

*BK031501 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] "The following is the text of the statement made by the official spokesman on 3 October:

"We have learnt that despite its announced declarations, the racist South African regime has again invaded Angola last month in willful disregard of all standards of international behavior. The excuse offered to justify this flagrant aggression is totally unconvincing, and is obviously an attempt to distract attention from its increasing repression of the freedom movement within South Africa. This action further highlights the duplicity of the Pretoria regime in its dealings with its neighbours, and offers further proof, if this were needed, of the utter worthlessness of its promises and declarations.

"India strongly condemns South Africa's continuing disregard of the wishes of the international community and calls upon it to join in raising its voice against such outrages. The only way to curb such behaviors, is to impose total sanctions against the Pretoria government. We would appeal to all countries to heed this call, since the policies of friendly persuasion have clearly had no effect. The Government of India also extends its deepest sympathies to the people of Angola, who have been victims for long of the savagery of the South African racist policies. The people and Government of India further reiterate their continuing strong support to the brave freedom fighters of SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization] in their struggle against the occupiers of their country."

### Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Meets Tamil Groups

*BK031421 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] The chief minister of the southern State of Tamil Nadu has held discussions with the leaders of the Sri Lankan Tamil groups in Madras today on resolving the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka. The chief minister advised them to meet the prime minister and convey their concern over the reported violation of cease-fire by Sri Lankan troops.

### Junejo's PRC Visit Postponed; New Date Not Fixed

*BK031050 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo's visit to the People's Republic of China has been postponed to mutual agreement between Islamabad and Beijing. A Foreign Office statement issued in Islamabad today says the visit was scheduled to take place from the 5th to 11th of this month. New date will be finalized through mutual diplomatic channels.

The statement says the postponement of the visit was necessitated by urgent parliamentary business requiring the presence of the prime minister who is the leader of the house for constant consultations with the members of Parliament in order to complete the political and legislative process of transition toward the lifting of martial law.

The prime minister intends to take an early opportunity to visit China for exchange of views with Chinese leaders and reaffirmation of the close and cordial friendly cooperation that distinguishes relations between the two countries.

### Justice Minister: No Martial Law Orders To Be Issued

*BK031219 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Excerpt] The federal minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan, has assured the National Assembly that after 30 September no martial laws will be issued at any time in the future. All laws will now be framed by the National Assembly which is a sovereign body. He was discussing the main features of the Constitution Eighth Amendment bill in a speech to the National Assembly today.

He said we are entering a new era of solving the basic problems of the people. He said these problems will not be solved until a lasting political system is set up and martial law is lifted. He appealed to the members of the House to provide assistance to the people in solving the individual and collective problems.

He lauded President Mohammad Ziaul Haq for his measures to transfer powers to the elected representatives of the people. He said under the talented leadership of the president and the prime minister the problems of the people will be solved and the country will really march toward the path of progress and prosperity. Five members took part in the discussion.

### Yaqub Khan Meets Indian Counterpart in New York

*BK040306 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has met Indian Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat at the UN and has extended an invitation to him to visit Pakistan to attend the Pakistani-Indian joint commission meeting in Islamabad.

The foreign ministers exchanged views on matters of mutual interest and expressed the desire to normalize relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on the forthcoming talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New York this month and in Dhaka later at the conference of South Asian Regional Cooperation organization heads of state.

### Soviet Envoy Calls on Prime Minister 2 Oct

*BK021700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Oct 85*

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Abdul Rakhman Vezirov called on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in his chamber at the National Assembly in Islamabad today. The Soviet ambassador delivered a message from the Soviet leadership to the prime minister. The message expresses best wishes and wishes him success in discharging his responsibilities as the prime minister of Pakistan.

The prime minister asked the Soviet ambassador to deliver his best wishes to Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev, Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, and other leaders. Mohammad Khan Junejo reiterated Pakistan's desire to promote bilateral relations with its extremely close and important neighbor, the Soviet Union. The prime minister expressed the hope that a few existing issues between the Soviet Union and Pakistan will be settled and that relations could be strengthened by resolving the Afghanistan problem through the full efforts of the United Nations.

The Soviet ambassador reiterated his country's desire to improve bilateral relations and to promote them further. In this connection he referred to the existing cooperation in the field of economics, of which Pakistan Steel at Karachi, Guddu Barrage [words indistinct] tractor factory at Lahore are outstanding examples. Talks are going on between the parties for Soviet financial participation in Multan thermal power station project. This project has special significance in Pakistan's developmental efforts in the field of electricity.

### Aviation Official Comments on USSR Assistance Offer

*GF031736 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES (supplement) in English 29 Sep 85 p 1*

[Report by Iqbal Mirza]

[Text] Karachi, Sept. 28: The Soviet Union has offered "any kind of help" to assist Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in their development programmes. This was stated by Air Marshal Khurshid Anwar Mirza, director general, Civil Aviation Authority, on return from a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union last night. He and Begum Nasim Mirza were guests of the head of the International Division in the Civil Aviation Ministry of the USSR.

The director general, CAA, said that the main purpose of his visit was to learn from the experience of Soviet Union in the field of civil aviation. Such visits also help in promoting understanding and goodwill and could bring benefits to us, he said.

Air Marshal Mirza mentioned about his visit to Civil Aviation Academy in Leningrad which imparts training in various disciplines of airport management, in-flight safety and navigational aids to middle and upper cadre personnel. Ninety-six countries have so far sent their students for training under International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to this academy. These facilities are available to us and other members of ICAO as well, he said.

He said that in Moscow, he met the deputy minister who is head of operations branch of civil aviation and exchanged views on matter of mutual interest.

Air Marshal Mirza said that he was most impressed by the Soviet Civil Aviation's impact on the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan. He said the Soviet Civil Aviation covers one million hectares of land and employs 5,000 aircraft for crop spraying.

The D.G., Civil Aviation Authority, said that the Soviet civil aviation aircraft can sow, fertilise and spray and also do cotton picking from the air.

Air Marshal Khurshid Anwar Mirza said that he has requested the authorities concerned for supplying necessary literature which he said he would pass on to the concerned ministries here.

On arrival, he was received by the Consul General of the USSR in Karachi.

He thanked him for the hospitality and told him that his visit to the Soviet Union was "highly informative" in general and in the field of civil aviation in particular.

**Afghan Mujahidin Besiege Khowst Cantonment**

*BK040834 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin have once again besieged the Khowst cantonment after repulsing Soviet-Karmal troops from Lezhah and (Zabon) in the southeastern Province of Paktia.

The mujahidin also made a rocket attack on a military convoy killing several Soviet-Karmal soldiers and damaging a truck and a tank near (?Shahrak), 121 km north of the Ghowr provincial capital.

According to another report, the mujahidin attacked a security post in Tangay in the desert near (Sapin Gardan), damaging a tank and killing several Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

## BANGLADESH

### Opposition Alliance Rejects 'Indoor Politics'

*BK031724 Dhaka SANGBAD in Bengali 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpts] Commenting on the indoor politics [announced by Ershad government], the leaders of the 15-party alliance demanded open politics. They said that indoor politics is a denial of political rights of the people and separates the political parties from the public.

Sheykh Hasina, president of the Bangladesh Awami League, said: We do not believe in indoor politics and therefore, do not want to say anything about it. She said: We engage in politics with the people and wish to do so openly.

Sheykh Hasina said: Indoor politics is a new "term" of the military rulers. It means that those who are not supposed to be engaged in politics must conduct meetings inside, in rooms. All such activities should stop, the Armed Forces should return to their barracks, and political rights should be restored to the people, she added. Sheykh Hasina said: It is not proper for the bureaucrats to take part in politics. Politics should be engaged in only by those persons who can serve the people.

## SRI LANKA

### Tamil Leader Reported Killed in Batticaloa

*BK040352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Excerpt] In Sri Lanka, security forces yesterday destroyed four Tamil militant hideouts in northern and eastern provinces. A Defense Ministry spokesman said that 18 militants were killed in an encounter with the security forces at one camp. In a statement the National Security Ministry said that the leader of the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, Mr Chinnathambi Mahendran, was shot dead during a military operation in the Batticaloa District. It said Mr Mahendran was involved in the killings of two policemen and a civilian by blasting their vehicles with a landmine in the district last Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan minister for rural industries, Mr Thondaman, is to meet the Sri Lankan Tamil groups in Madras today to help resolve the island's ethnic problem. Mr Thondaman will also meet the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr Ramachandran, and others connected with the Sri Lankan groups to help in the current negotiations.

### Danish Ship Released; Goods for Iraq Confiscated

*LD032112 Tehran IRNA in English 2055 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Tehran, Oct 4, IRNA — The Danish ship, *Arnold Marsk*, intercepted on September 22 in Persian Gulf waters was released, Thursday evening, by naval forces of Islamic Republic of Iran. Fifty four containers, including 650 tons of strategic goods destined for Iraq, were taken ashore.

Islamic Republic of Iran has said all ships passing through the Strait of Hormuz would be intercepted and strategic goods destined for Iraq will be confiscated before ships are freed.

### IRNA Reports 'Islamic Activists' Arrested in Egypt

*LD031703 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Athens, Oct. 3, IRNA — Elevan more Islamic activists have been arrested in the Egyptian cities of Usyut, Sawhaj and Al Minya on 20 September. According to the Egyptian daily *AL-AKHBAR* the accused attacked the Egyptian regime in the Friday prayers sermons and called for an Islamic revolution. They also distributed pamphlets against the state. The eleven were formerly accused of being members of Al Jihad organization.

### Majlis Speaker: Oil Exports Via Gulf To Continue

*LD031946 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Tehran, Oct 3, IRNA — Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the spokesman for the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) said Thursday that "Iran has many facilities in exporting oil from the Persian Gulf" and will use safe systems to continue its oil exports.

Speaking after a meeting of the council here Rafsanjani said "there are various ways of exporting oil through the sea and Iran will use modern technologies for its exports." He said "We have a clear policy with regards to the Persian Gulf and that is the waterway should be secure for all and to the degree that the Persian Gulf is secure for us, it shall be secure for others."

Rafsanjani said "since the southern countries of the Persian Gulf support Iraq and use the Persian Gulf to help Iraq we can say that Iraq is using the Persian Gulf. Naturally if the Persian Gulf is not safe for us, it shall not be safe for Iraq either."

He said "If pressure on the Islamic Republic reached the point where it became impossible for it to use the Persian Gulf, Iran will not allow others to use it either". "But I doubt that the point will come, because Iraq is not that powerful," he added.

On the possible union between the southern Persian Gulf countries against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Rafsanjani said the aggressive nature of the United States makes everything possible but "we think the United States will face defeat if it takes military action far from its own soil as experience shows in Vietnam and Lebanon." He added "we do not fear a confrontation with the United States and we are prepared for that day."

Rafsanjani said "the Soviets have also said they would not put up with U.S. adventurism in the region, but of course we are not counting on that but rely on our own people".

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani Interviewed on Iraq War

*LD040003 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Interview with 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, by unidentified correspondent, at the conclusion of 3 October Supreme Defense Council session in Tehran — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Hashemi, would you please explain what issues were raised at today's session of the Supreme Defense Council and what decisions were taken?
[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Issues related to the situation on the battlefronts, the outcome of the Qader operations, the situation in the Persian Gulf, the defense of Khark, financial issues concerning the war, and issues concerning POW's were on the agenda and we made several decisions.

[Question] Would you please explain how you dealt with the problem of Iraq's tension-creating activities in the Persian Gulf, particularly in Khark and what decisions were made in this connection?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] We had already made a decision on this issue. Our position is clear: Our policy states that the Persian Gulf should be safe for the movement of oil tankers and merchant ships, and for the use of the coastal countries of the Persian Gulf. We have also shouldered the burden of responsibility for maintaining the security of the Persian Gulf. Our position has always been the same. The security of the coastal states of the Persian Gulf will be maintained on a par with our own safety. Well, you know that some coastal states on the Persian Gulf support Iraq in the war; that is, they provide financial assistance and use the Gulf to strengthen Iraq by either importing goods or selling oil for Iraq to increase its revenue. Therefore, Iraq is also using the Persian Gulf indirectly.

If the Persian Gulf were to become unsafe for us, the natural reaction would be to stop Iraq's indirect use of it by making it unsafe for others. And as we have said, the greater the insecurity, the greater our reaction will be. As long as the status quo is maintained, our reaction will be the same.

Of course, if one day, we were to be deprived of its use, we would prevent others using it as well. Of course, in our analyses, we consider that possibility very remote. First, Iraq is not powerful enough to deprive us of the Persian Gulf oil and its facilities. Second, we have diversified our export resources and possibilities and have made plans to introduce greater diversification to make us almost invulnerable. If for example, we find ourselves in the position of selling less oil for some time because of an accident, that would be a very temporary problem. In our analysis, we have reached the conclusion that such a possibility is remote, but if it were to happen, then we would implement our declared policy.

[Question] It is said that the United States has offered military cooperation to the Persian Gulf countries against Iran. Would you please explain your own views on this issue?
[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Of course, the aggressive nature of the United States makes everything possible, but we find that very unlikely because during the past 10-12 years experience has taught the United States that they will be defeated in any military adventure far from their own soil. They will never forget their lesson of Vietnam for at least another century. They also suffered heavily in Lebanon and lost prestige. Lebanon was inspired by Iran; that is, a number of the Lebanese Muslim youth were copying the Muslim Iranian youth. Iran is a sea of such power. By our calculation it is very unlikely that the United States would dare to involve itself in a military conflict with us. On the other hand, there is always some foolishness and such an example is the present policies connected with (?Saddam). In general, we are not greatly concerned about a direct clash with the United States and if it were to happen one day, we are prepared for it.

As I said, we think it highly unlikely that Iraq would succeed in cutting our oil exports, which would lead to the problem of the Hormuz Strait and other issues. In addition, the Soviets have recently announced that they would not put up with U.S. adventurism in the region. Of course, we are not depending on that very much; we rely on ourselves. We regard ourselves powerful enough to safeguard our interests.

[Question] On the basis of Iraq's claims, the Western mass media have announced that oil exports from Khark have ceased completely. How accurate is this claim?
[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] No, I have not seen such a claim so far. [sentence as heard] I said that oil exports have not stopped; oil is being exported via Khark and other places. We have many resources and, as I mentioned, it is highly unlikely they will cut the oil, but the eventual possibility exists.

[Question] Recently, on the battlefronts, apart from a series of low-level operations, no conspicuous movements have taken place. How successful have these tactics of limited operations been? And what kinds of forecasts have been made in this connection?
[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] We have already announced our fighting policy. The extensive operation, which we have already named as the final blow, is dependent on regional and global conditions, and we shall put this into action when we can end the war and end the problems, that is, when we reach the point where we can see that our defensive goals can be fulfilled by that attack. For some time now we have not considered the objective of any military operations to be destruction, massacre, disaster, and losses; that is, this is not our emphasis. What is at issue is operations affecting our destiny and this involves its own particular political conditions; when these come about, we will take action. Naturally, within various departments, certain decisions are made by the forces and by personnel -- such as how to strengthen their positions, defend their interests in the face of enemy atrocities or prevent some of the moves of the enemy in cities, on the seas and waters, or other locations. The commanders of the military bases have been authorized to some extent to conduct certain limited operations but our chief operation has its own special moment with its own conditions which must be met.

[Question] Taking note of the clashes which are taking place in the city of Tripoli in Lebanon, please could you give us your explanation of what the roots of these clashes are and what the Islamic community has done so far to establish peace in this city?
[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The roots of sedition in Lebanon, well, they are clear, but imperialism and Zionism do not want a stable Lebanon. There are many contradictory groups in Lebanon and many of them are being manipulated either by the world superpowers or by regional powers which continuously instigate this sort of thing. Whenever they deem it necessary to cause panic in the world, they provoke more incidents.

We are of course, very sorry about Tripoli because the Muslims there are under pressure. People have suffered losses; the homelessness of about 5-6,000 people is very difficult for those who find themselves there under the present circumstances. There is no one to provide for them in Lebanon now; there is no strong, responsible authority to help the displaced people, who now must provide their own means of livelihood. It is an terrible situation. We are sorry about it and have made a great deal of effort in this regard. These past 2 days we have been relatively successful; for instance, Mr Khamene'i's telephone call to Hafiz al-Asad was very effective, and after that telephone call the situation improved greatly, but we expect it to get much better. Today, there was a piece of news (?the original version) of which I obtained, which was that an agreement has also been signed in Syria, which, if implemented can solve the problem. Of course, problems can occur in the Lebanon every day.

[Question] Thank you very much.

### Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayer Sermon

*LD041250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] According to reports by correspondents of the Central News Unit, Friday prayers ceremonies were held in most parts of the country today. In Tehran this politico-religious ceremony was held at Tehran University with the participation of vast numbers of the Muslim people under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, during his sermons at Tehran's Friday prayers today said the following in connection with the exacerbation of tension in the Persian Gulf by Islam's enemies: An international plot is being carried out in the Persian Gulf by the United States, France, and the USSR — Iraq is no more than a puppet in this matter. These countries have prevailed on the reactionaries in the southern part of the Persian Gulf in this respect in order to bring economic pressure to bear on the Islamic Republic of Iran so that it will not be able to continue waging the war.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council said the following about how Iran would deal with this plot: The government's plans and other capabilities which we have at our disposal make it almost certain that the enemy does not have the power to cut off our oil exports. Therefore, the possibility that the Strait of Hormuz being closed is not all that serious. Nonetheless, this possibility does exist. Hashemi-Rafsanjani empha-

sized that if our oil exports are cut off we will definitely carry out our threat.

Referring to the possibility of U.S. intervention in the region, the Majlis speaker, addressing all our country's young servicemen who have received training, said: I call upon those young people who have received military training and are ready for the war to report in person to the mobilization centers and prepare themselves, because if the situation deteriorates in the Persian Gulf, we will make this an all-out war. We believe that the best opportunity to eliminate from the face of the earth the one who has brought the world to this inflamed, dangerous point will come when the situation in the Persian Gulf reaches its most critical stage.

As for a solution to the problem in Tripoli, Lebanon, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The Tripoli situation, which is the result of a plot hatched by Islam's enemies to crush Islam in that city, is being solved thanks to efforts by officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and President Khamene'i. The Islamic Republic has demonstrated its goodwill, administrative power, and sympathy in resolving this problem in the region for the second time. [as heard]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized: God willing, the day that our problems in the war disappear, we will make our political presence felt in the Islamic world and enter into action in the interests of all the people, wherever that may be.

With regard to the joint action by the United States and Israel in attacking the Palestinians' headquarters in Tunisia, Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed: This action by Israel is a step towards the complete humiliation of the compromising and reactionary Arab wing which beseechingly clings to the apron strings of the United States and Israel, seeking a compromise. The aim of the United States, which is the major instigator of this situation, is to completely block off the path to retreat of the Arab reaction, so that the United States can exact whatever concessions it wanted from the Arab reaction.

**Further Details**

*LD041031 Tehran IRNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Oct 85*

["Rafsanjani Urges Iranians To Mobilize Against Possible Intervention in P.G." — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA — The Imam's representative at the Supreme Defence Council, Hoj. Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on all Iranian youth to get themselves ready to confront any probable development in the Persian Gulf or intervention of foreign powers in the region.

Hoj. Rafsanjani urged valiant Iranian youth to go to military training centers throughout the country to obtain necessary military techniques to this end, noting, "we will join you in the frontlines, if such an emergency state occurs".

Speaking at Friday mass prayers here, the temporary leader of the mass prayers, said, "it is very improbable for our enemies to be the capable of leading us to a point which may compel us to close the Strait of Hormuz."

All Iranian youth should get themselves ready for what Rafsanjani described as a very suitable political opportunity for a military action whose ultimate aim, he said, would not be victory in the Persian Gulf alone.

**Spokesman Warns Against 'Interference' in Gulf**

*LD031751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Following various news agency reports on comments made by U.S. officials to the effect that the United States would provide military assistance to Gulf Cooperation Council members if they requested it, our country's Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said that the trend of the Iraqi imposed war upon Iran and the resistance and steadfastness of the Islamic Republic of Iran have demonstrated so far that the assistance given to Iraq by arrogant powers, including the United States, have not been able to save the warmongering regime of Iraq from the perilous situation that it created with its own hands. This assistance has only resulted in the continuation and intensification of the war. Also, Iraq and its supporters are the prime cause of tension in the region and particularly, of shipping problems in the Persian Gulf. This regime continues its atrocities with political, financial, and arms support. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers stopping these atrocities by every possible means as its right.

The spokesman continued that it is up to the regional countries and particularly the Islamic Republic of Iran to maintain security in the Persian Gulf and any interference by a foreign power would worsen the crisis. As we have declared many times before, if Iran's oil experts come to a halt, and if the Persian Gulf becomes unsafe, no other country will be able to use this vital waterway. The responsibility for this will rest with the Iraqi regime, its supporters and those who are paving the way for the arrogant aggressors to enter the region.

**Commentary Asks How 'Arafat Will Reply to Tunis**

*GF030623 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 85*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The malicious Zionist attack on the PLO headquarters is a kind of Zionist blackmail to gain more opportunities to contain larger areas of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Israel, which occupied the Palestinian territory in two fierce wars and which sacrificed thousands of victims and lost billions of dollars, does not intend to abandon this territory without compensation. The Zionist blackmail policy was created based on this point. This policy was designed to force the sides seeking a peaceful solution to yield the biggest possible concessions in land and decision to the Zionists.

It is regrettable that some Palestinian sides are ready to make concessions and that they respond to the policy of blackmail. This

is what made Israel continue its policy, exploiting the opportunities, circumstances, and possibilities offered by U.S. imperialism.

After Israel chased 'Arafat's wing out in Lebanon and into the Mediterranean Sea, 'Arafat was seen in Egypt the next day, raising the banner of capitulation, instead of raising the gun at the steadfastness front. Maybe, those historic scenes fermented in the Zionist mind, which found in the stance adopted by 'Arafat and his wing a kind of response to the policy of blackmail. Thus, the Zionists decided to continue this policy to achieve more concessions and greater demands.

Israel's attacks on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was part of the blackmail series. Those attacks carry a clear message with clear words and meaning to 'Arafat. They tell him and the bargaining Palestinian wing that the road to peace begins in Israel, a road which begins with the Palestinians kneeling before the Zionist ghoul and ends with their approval of the Zionist plan to solve the Palestinian issue. This is the plan included in the last articles of the Camp David accords.

The main question being argued is: What will 'Arafat's stance be? Will he reply to Zionist blackmail once again and will his reply be similar to the one in Egypt after his departure from Lebanon? Is there a place that is safe from all the series of Zionist blackmail while the series and the march of capitulation continue according to to Israeli wishes as planned by Camp David?

History will note what happened, and even after 100 years, the generations will remember what was done by the Zionists in Tunis. What will be 'Arafat's reply? Will his reply agree with Israeli desires or with the desires of the generations, or will the reply be imposed by logic and history?

### Tehran Comments on Renewed Fighting in Tripoli

*LD031451 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1103 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Political commentary]

[Excerpts] Following the incessant efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran to prevent bloodshed and the killing of Muslims in Tripoli, yesterday Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, the leader of the Islamic Unification Movement met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the first vice-president of Syria.

However, according to the latest reports, after a 12-hour lull in the fighting, the leftist parties -- which regard it as their mission to continue the bloodshed in Tripoli with a repeated attack on the town from three directions -- are trying to undermine all efforts to end the clashes. Under the present circumstances, no one can doubt that the continuation of these clashes in Tripoli will only lead to the weakening of Muslim and popular front in Lebanon; and this is while Israel still occupies parts of southern Lebanon and tries to rearrange Lebanese borders in its own interest.

No one can deny the effective role played by the Islamic Movement in Lebanon in expelling Israel from a large part of Lebanon, as well as the expulsion of NATO forces from Beirut. At the same time, these dastardly attacks on the Islamic groups in Tripoli will never put them out of existence or weaken the Islamic movements in that country. On the contrary, they will only block the road to reconciliation and peace in all parts of Lebanon.

### Lebanon's Sha'ban Appreciates Iran Efforts in Tripoli

*LD041107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] In an exclusive interview given to IRNA in Damascus last night Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Lebanese Islamic Unification Movement, expressed appreciation for the efforts by the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward ending the killing of Muslims in Tripoli, Lebanon.

### Further Reportage on Velayati's UN Activities

#### Confers With Secretary General, Others

*LD030914 Tehran IRNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York, Wednesday, said that Iran has increased its control over the Persian Gulf and if Iran was unable to use it, Persian Gulf countries will suffer the most. Velayati made the statements in a meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who expressed concern over the escalation of troubles in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Velayati reiterated that Iran has not started the war, "we are still defending ourselves against aggression", he told the U.N. officials. He further added that the Iraqi regime with support of big powers and a number of countries of the region, continued to fan the flames of war and tension. However, he added, "this does not mean that Iran has given in to Iraqi blackmail."

He again stressed that if Iran was unable to use the Persian Gulf, other countries will suffer the heaviest loss because then Iran has nothing to lose. Velayati also added that Iran will continue inspecting all ships that carry equipment for Iraq and presence of foreign forces will not alter Iran's determination. Other issues discussed in the meeting included the Afghanistan crisis and Velayati stressed that withdrawal of foreign forces was one of the main factors in solving the problem.

Meanwhile the Iranian foreign minister on Tuesday held meetings with his counterparts from Mali, Algeria, Bulgaria, and Albania and discussed issues of mutual interest and ways of expansion of relations. In a meeting with the Algerian foreign minister Taleb Ahmed Ibrahimi, the forthcoming trip of Ibrahimi to Tehran was discussed.

#### Meets With Malaysian Counterpart

*LD031422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of Iran and Malaysia met at the United Nations in New York and discussed bilateral

relations and developments in the region, and condemned the recent Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters which caused the death of many people. The foreign ministers of the two countries also called for the adoption of a clear position by the United Nations toward such issues.

Concerning the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran, Mr Velayati said: In view of the attempts of the Iraqi regime to create tension, it is our firm position that if we are not able to export oil through the Persian Gulf, use of the Gulf by all the countries of the region will be denied.

Concerning the peace efforts of the Islamic Conference, Mr Velayati emphasized: From the beginning we have not been in favor of the war; it was the Iraqi regime which started the war. Therefore, as we have repeatedly said, if a country wishes to put an end to the war, it should accept out just demands.

In his meeting with the Malaysian foreign minister, the minister of foreign affairs of our country added: The Palestinian experience is enough to convince us that we should not expect international organizations to restore our violated rights. We will regain our rights only through our own efforts and, to this end, we will continue our just defense.

In conclusion, referring to the Islamic Conference and the position adopted by its peace committee toward the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Velayati said: So far, the Islamic Conference has not adopted a just position vis-a-vis the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran and has not taken any appreciable measures regarding the violations of international regulations and Iraq's aggression.

The Malaysian foreign minister, describing the attempts of the Islamic Conference, said: Attempts should be made to put an end to this war.

### Deputy Foreign Minister To Tour UAE, Bahrain, Qatar

*LD041120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 85*

[Text] The deputy foreign affairs minister, Mr Besharati, heading a delegation, left for the UAE last night. During this trip, he will also visit Qatar and Bahrain. According to a report of the Central News Unit, the deputy foreign affairs minister, who is carrying a message from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to leaders of these three states, will also discuss the latest developments of the region and grounds for strengthening and expanding relations with officials of those countries.

### Tehran on USSR's Rapprochement with GCC Countries

*GF030712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[From the "Pause With the Events" program]

[Excerpt] The Omani regime is one of the most right-wing regimes in the Persian Gulf. It has always supported intervention by U.S. forces in the region to suppress liberation movements and to protect U.S. hegemonic interests in the region.

During the Zufar war, Moscow attempted to topple the Omani government. However, after Qabus [sultan of Oman] succeeded in suppressing the Zufar movement through the aid of the various pro-United States regimes in the region -- particularly from the defunct shah of Iran -- Moscow's policies took another form. The Kremlin attempted, by removing 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [former PDRY leader]from the PDRY stage, to open the way toward a solution to the conflict.

The USSR's policy to alleviate the intensity of the crisis in the region became more evident following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Oman and the PDRY began talks through the mediation of Kuwait. The talks had positive results for both sides and in the first stage they halted propaganda campaigns against each other.

Continuing its new policy, the Kremlin diminished its hostility toward pro-Western Arab countries, particularly the countries in the Persian Gulf. It worked toward improving relations between the YAR and the PDRY. This resulted in normal relations between the two Yemens and a 20-year friendship treaty was signed between the USSR and the YAR.

Moscow's new policy in the region made the moderate countries in the region show interest in establishing relations with the USSR and other Eastern bloc countries in such a way that this desire became public among the GCC countries.

The USSR's step in selling arms worth more than $300 million to Kuwait — the first arms deal between Moscow and Kuwait, one of the GCC member countries — encouraged other GCC countries to establish relations with the USSR.

In the past, the Kremlin has attempted to prove to pro-American Arab countries that Moscow poses no danger to them and that the USSR has good relations with Egypt, Jordan, the YAR, and Kuwait. At present, it appears that Moscow is keen to establish relations with Saudi Arabia more than with any other country because of Saudi Arabia's standing in the GCC.

### Meeting of OPEC Ministerial Committee Detailed

*GF030904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Vienna, the OPEC Ministerial Committee overseeing the oil market held a session attended by Iran, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Ecuador, and the UAE yesterday afternoon. The meeting was chaired by the UAE oil minister in the presence of the Indonesian oil minister, who is the chairman of the OPEC conference.

During the session the UAE oil minister read a report on the weak state of the OPEC oil market and said: The committee of OPEC experts has concluded that a drop in Soviet oil production, repairs to North Sea oil wells, and recent events in the Persian Gulf have caused a relatively stable oil market and a less than expected drop in oil prices.

The OPEC deputy chairman, during the same session, offered a detailed report compiled by experts stating that should the

current economic trend continue, there would be a reduction in demand of another 1 billion [figure as heard] barrels on the international market. The major portion of this drop would apply to OPEC members. He then noted that non-OPEC producers will be placing some 700,000 barrels of crude on the market above the market demand. He also referred to barter deals and special reductions as effective contributors to the weak state of the oil market.

During the session of the ministerial committee overseeing the OPEC oil market, Mr Mohammad Gharazi, our country's oil minister, outlined the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the analysis offered on market conditions and offered some suggestions. He asked that his suggestions be discussed in the special OPEC session scheduled to open today in Vienna.

Mr Gharazi also stated that the current statistics on supply and demand demonstrate that the production level falls below the 16 million bpd OPEC ceiling and that the demand for OPEC oil is not expected to reach 15.5 billion barrels during the 3 months of the coming winter. He added that the future of the oil market shows that the demand next spring is likely to be even less. Thus, to avoid a further weakening of the oil market, all OPEC members must refrain from asking for increases in their quotas; otherwise, any further supply to the market will result in a sudden drop of prices, adversely affecting all OPEC members.

He asked that the committee of experts make a detailed review of the oil market after 6 months, 1 year, and 2 years concerning market indicators and various scenarios, especially in case of a further drop in demand for OPEC oil. Experts should then offer solutions based on various market conditions so that members will be prepared to put them into effect to avert any new crisis.

Concluding, Mr Gharazi said: Considering the current situation, the committee should recommend to the 75th OPEC conference that no changes be made in quotas until there is relative (?stability) in the market. Should the market stabilize, then a general discussion on quotas should begin under the supervision of a committee of experts on economy and technology and based on the factors causing the economic change. The views of the committee of experts, compiled on a scientific basis, will be passed to the oversight committee and necessary decisions will then be made.

During the session of the committee overseeing the OPEC oil market, ministers who are members of the committee expressed the views of their countries. At the conclusion, the UAE minister outlined the views the committee will offer to the OPEC conference today as follows:

The ministerial committee overseeing the OPEC oil market requests that the session of OPEC oil ministers ask all members to respect OPEC decisions and maintain current production ceilings and prices. The committee also suggests that members prepare for a possible worsening of market conditions and a reduced demand for oil. The committee also asks that a policy decision be made concerning the treatment of non-OPEC members who have weakened the market through increases in their production.

**Iraq Requests Increase in Quota**

*GF040414 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Excerpts] The 75th OPEC meeting is being held in Geneva. There are signs of relative improvement in the oil market following a slump in recent years as a result of a low demand for oil and an increase in the oil surplus on the world market. The reason for the improvement in the oil market is the drop in North Sea production and the diminishing quantity of oil exported from some non-OPEC members. Also, the last 3 months of every year are the annual season of an oil trade boom when world countries begin to store huge quantities of oil to prepare for the winter season. For these reasons, the oil market witnessed a relative improvement in prices.

Some oil-producing countries are now trying to benefit from the first signs of improvement in the oil market by trying to increase their share of production. This means an increase in the OPEC production ceiling. Iraq is one of these countries. It is living under difficult circumstances because its wealth is being consumed in the war. With the support of reactionary regimes, Iraq tried to regain some of its economic resources with a new pipeline to link oil wells north of Basra with the Red Sea near the Saudi city of Yanbu'. Before the pipeline was put into operation, Iraq promised the United States to supply it with crude oil. This promise was made during a visit by the U.S. assistant trade secretary when he met with Iraqi officials.

Despite the U.S. Administration's silence over the expected deal, indications show that this deal is related to the resumption of Iraqi oil exports from the Red Sea. That is why the Saddam regime is calling for an increase in the OPEC ceiling and an increase of its share with no regard for the general interest and without taking into consideration the detrimental effect on the oil situation if the proposal is agreed upon.

Iranian Oil Minister Gharazi has stated that the Islamic Republic would obstruct any attempt by the Iraqi regime to win OPEC's approval to increase Iraq's quota of exported oil. The reason behind this stand is the nature and the background of the Ba'thist regime's decision to increase its oil exports.

By increasing oil exports, the Iraqi regime is trying to produce a glut on the oil market to harm some countries which adhere to OPEC resolutions fixing production quotas and prices. Furthermore, the Iraqi regime, by trying to increase is oil production, is also trying to strengthen its capabilities of aggression against the Islamic Republic.

For this reason it is necessary to reject this proposal, because the Ba'thist regime is an aggressor who launched the aggression and because it is using this money to purchase internationally banned weapons such as chemical weapons.

The OPEC members should announce total rejection of the Ba'thist proposal so that it would fall in line with international standards and human norms.

### Kuwait Expels 42 Iranian Workers

*LD031629 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Bushehr, Bushehr Prov., Oct 3, IRNA — The Kuwaiti authorities have expelled another 42 Iranian workers in the past several days in an act of continuing hostility towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. The workers were detained 20 to 40 days before being expelled and many reported mental tortures while in prison. They arrived at Bushehr port and were taken to a refugee camp. Kuwait expelled another 113 workers last month.

### IRNA Reports Repatriation of Iraqi POW's

*LD031435 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85*

[Text] Ankara, Oct. 2, IRNA — A group of repatriated Iraqi POW's arrived here at 12:30 hours local time (10:30 GMT) Wednesday and were turned over to Iraqi officials by the Turkish Red Crescent organization. The 104 Iraqi POW's were unilaterally repatriated by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

#### 10 Iraqi Casualties

*LD031726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran, the combatants of Islam, stationed on the western battlefronts of the country, opened artillery fire on the enemy's heavy weaponry, set ablaze more than 8 weapon emplacements and observation posts and 2 ammunition dumps belonging to the enemy, and killed and wounded more than 10 Iraqi troops.

On the basis of this report, the forces of Islam on the southern and northwestern battlefronts too, while encircling the defensive positions of the enemy, brought under their fire the military command outposts of the Zionist Iraqi regime. This report also states that yesterday, as a result of the enemy's artillery fire, damages were inflicted on two houses in Abadan.

#### Iraq Continues To Shell Cities

*GF031400 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Oct 85*

[Text] Heavy long-range artillery fire of the mercenaries of the Zionist regime ruling Iraq continued during the past 24 hours on the resistant cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr. According to the correspondent of the Central News Unit, three houses were damaged in Abadan.

### Najat-e Iran Claims Relations With PRC, Japan Cool

*GF031620 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 85*

[Text] According to scattered news reports from Tehran, despite claims to the contrary, the regime's relations with the PRC and Japan are not good and are getting cooler every day. The Japanese Government, according to these reports, has shut its only office in Tehran. This office was supposed to oversee arrangements for resuming work at the Bandar Shahpur petrochemical complex. The Japanese also have stopped buying our oil because of the unstable conditions in the country and have turned toward Iraq.

At the same time, the Communist Chinese military authorities have informed the Khomeyni regime that Beijing is unable to supply the remaining surface-to-surface missiles required by the Islamic regime. Last year the Chinese had delivered 15 missiles to the Islamic Government and all of them have been fired.